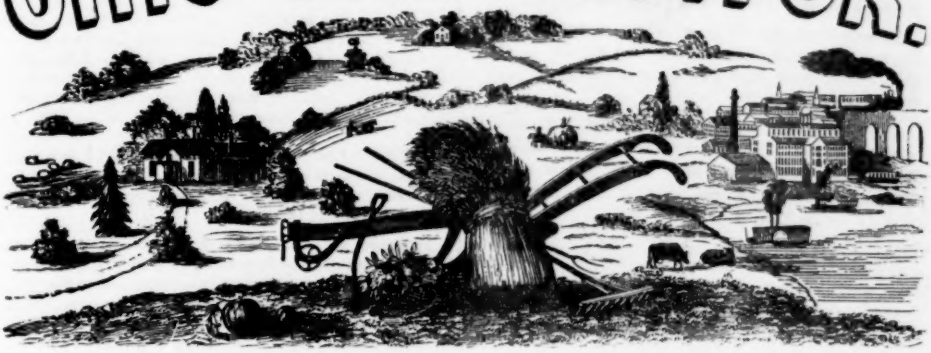
OHIO CULTIVATOR.



Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month.—M. B. BATEHAM, Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS.

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More about the World's Industrial Convention.

The following points of principle have been decided by Her Majesty's Commisioners, in answer to inquiries made by the Local Committee for the city of London.

"1. Juries will be selected to award prizes; but no competitor for a prize in any section will be allowed to act upon a jury to award the prizes in that section.

2. It is not intended to require of exhibitors that they should of necessity be subscribers.

3. It is not intended to exclude any person whether he be the manufacturer, designer, inventor, or proprietor of any article, from exhibiting it whatever may be the regulations under which he may hereafter be required to do so.

4. Some misunderstanding having arisen from the use of the words, 'counting houses' in the building prospectus issued by the commissioners, they intend only to have such officers as will be required for taking money at the doors, ditributing tickets, selling catalogues, and conducting the other business of the exhibition, and not offices for the sale of articles intended to be exibited, and not the transaction of commercial business; and the commissioners can therefore give no facilities for the sale of articles, or for the transaction of business connected therewith.

(Signed,) J. S. RUSSEL.
STRATFFORD N. NORTHCOTE.

Be thorough and persevering in whatever business you undertake, and engage in none but what is fair and honorable.

The Tea Culture in South Carolina.

Dr. Junius Smith, of Greenville, South Carolina, in a letter dated May 1st, speaks of his experiments in growing tea in this country as highly successful. The plant maintains its original physiology and follows its Chinese paternity, putting out its foliage at the same period that it does in China. All Dr. Smith's plants have taken root, the buds began to develope leaves about the 20th of April, though the spring has been backward, and he could then collect a sufficient quantity of leaves to make first rate tea. The leaves are most tender and delicate, and he can now understand why it is that we cannot obtain the first quality of tea from China. The first growth of the leaves is so delicate that it is quite impossible to divest it of humidity by firing or roasting to sustain a long voyage, besides the almost certainty of utterly destroying its rich and precious aroma. When Tea is cultivated here, this process of roasting may be dispensed with. With variety of soil, abundance of cheap land and facilities of transportations Dr. S. thinks that if we do not cultivate our own tea, we ought to be tributary to those who call us barbarians.—*Scientific American.*

Short Hay Crop—Substitutes for Grass.

The dry weather of the past month, throughout most parts of the State, has seriously affected the grass crop, and must cause a scarcity of hay on very many farms, so that it becomes a matter of the utmost importance to learn what crops can yet be sown to assist in furnishing a plentiful supply of fodder. A few hints on this subject therefore, may prove serviceable to many of our readers.

MILLET is the first thing that occurs to us as an available substitute for meadow hay. It may be sown any time the present month. Select a few acres of good soil, rather dry than wet, plow and harrow till mellow then sow about a bushel of seed per acre, broad-cast and harrow in. The crop is of rapid growth, coming to maturity in six to eight weeks, and will afford two or three tons of good fodder per acre. It should be cut for hay, as soon as the seeds at the top of the heads begin to ripen; cure it like other hay, and put in barn or stack. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and thrive as

well on it as on other hay. Millet seed can be obtained from J. F. Dair & Co's. Seed Store, Cincinnati (and perhaps elsewhere) for about $1,25 per bushel.

Indian Corn for Fodder is the next best substitute for hay, and many farmers will find it more available than millet, owing to the ease of procuring seed of the latter.

Many farmers have portions of their ground on which the corn planted this spring has been killed by the drouth, and if they will plow over a few acres, as soon as softened with rain, or even harrow it well, if in good order, then sow broad cast or drill in about two bushels of corn to the acre, covering it with a small plow or heavy harrow, it will yield a plentiful crop of most excellent fodder, which may be cut whenever it is thought the largest yield may be had. It can be cradled and bound in bundles and stood in shocks to cure, or mowed and dried like hay.

The yield of dried fodder, on rich land, is usually five to seven tons per acre; and being sown so thick the stalks do not grow so large but that cattle will eat them almost entirely clean. Every farmer who apprehends the least danger of a scant supply of fodder for his stock next winter, should sow an acre or two of corn for this purpose. Any other good land will of course answer as well as that where corn has been planted and failed. Grass sward if well turned over and harrowed fine, would answer very well. The crop would come off in good time for wheat sowing.

The Ruta Baga — (Swedish Turnip,) though not a hay or fodder crop, is one that can be used with the highest advantage for winter food of nearly all kinds of farm stock, and hence is of importance when hay is scarce. This crop is not quite so certain or easy to raise in this climate as in cooler latitudes, still with proper care it will very seldom fail, unless the season prove very hot and dry.

The soil should be good and mellow, not so clayey as to bake hard after rain, and as free from weeds as possible. Sward land well turned over and harrowed fine without disturbing the sod, is very suitable. If other land is used it should be well enriched for this crop and harrowed till quite fine and mellow. Sow the seed any time in June when the ground is in good order. It is best sown in drills about two feet apart, observing to cover the seed only half an inch in depth. When a drill or sowing machine cannot be had, the rows can be marked out with a hoe or corn marker and the seeds dropped (say one inch apart) by shaking them through a small hole in a tin cup or any similar contrivance — then cover with a light rake or bush. About one pound of seed is required for an acre.

Hoe or cultivate the crop, so as to keep clear of weeds, and mellow the soil, and thin the plants to six or ten inches apart when they seem likely to interfere with each other. The yield of this crop is often from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. See articles in our former volumes for other information respecting the culture of these and other turnips, also remarks on their use as food for stock, &c.

Letter from Ashtabula County.

Ed. O. Cult: We are now past the middle of May, and still cold weather clings about us. Grass, so desirable to our dairy farmers at this season of the year, grows but slowly. Unless we are favored with warm showers soon, the hay crop in Ashtabula county will be a light one this season.

Fruit. — The prospects for fruit are not very favorable. The cold weather of April and the first part of this month kept it back so that we had hopes of an abundant supply of all kinds of fruit; but on the night of the 17th inst., we were visited with a hard frost, followed by like ones on the nights of the 18th and 20th.

Our apples may have escaped as yet, but I think that most of the peaches and plums are killed.

Generally, except along the lake shore, fruit is a very uncertain crop in this county.

Farming, &c. —For the past two weeks the farmers have been very busy in putting in their corn, of which there is much more produced than previous to the great drouth of 1845. When the ground is properly prepared, and the after-culture thorough, this is one of our most profitable crops. There are some, however, who raise corn on the *go easy* principle, who exhaust the soil and get little compensation for their labor.

Oats here were mostly sown in April, and considering the cold dry weather that succeeded, look tolerably well.

Wheat, so far as I have had opportunity to observe, looks remarkably well. For the past few years the raising of this product has been almost abandoned by the mass of the farmers of this county, under the impression that our soil was so illy adapted to the production of this crop that they could better buy their bread stuffs than raise them. This notion is being abandoned by many of our best farmers, who are beginning to see the bad economy of depending upon our Western Egypt for their bread when they can produce it upon their own farms. By deep plowing and thorough drainage, and the use of clover and plaster in manuring, I have no doubt but most of our lands in Ashtabula county, may be made to produce abundant crops of wheat.

By a resort to this proces, the farmers, after a few years of persevering effort, would find themselves in possession of lands capable of producing all kinds of crops beyond what they had previously realized.

In passing a field sown in wheat last fall, I saw that nearly all the plants had been thrown out of the ground by the frost, and were dead. There were but a few spots of grain left on a field of two or three acres, and these were confined to a few gently rising knolls.

The soil of this field is a thin loam with a clay subsoil. In plowing, the sub-soil was not broken, and there was not a single drain on the whole field. Of course the loam, only some three or four inches thick, became thoroughly saturated with water in the early part of winter, and when it froze, the water in the soil expanded, throwing the roots of the grain far enough into the air to secure their complete destruction in early spring. Had the sub-soil been broken to a good depth on this field, and then drains provided for carrying off the super-abundant water, the owner, without doubt, would have realized a fair compensation for his labor and the interest of his land. As it is, he will be burdened with a direct cost of not less than $20, suffer from the consciousness of misspent time and wasted effort, and reap *nothing*.

It needs not a very profound acquaintance with Euclid, to demonstrate that individuals, or a nation, can not become prosperous and independent under the operations of a system not dictated by intelligence and sound judgment.

Draining. — As I have already intimated, the prospect of the greatest success in this branch of business, is not the most flattering. So far as I am able to learn, the dairymen are meeting with as good return from their cows as could be expected, from all the circumstances.

Considerable butter and cheese, of this spring's product, have already been sold to dealers here, at prices that indicate that the producer will do better than last year. Butter, until the last few days has sold readily at 12½ cents per pound, and new cheese is selling for 4¦ @ 5 cents per pound. The farmers regard 5 cents now as fully equal to 6 cents in the fall.

Yours, &c.,

N. E. FRENCH.

Ashtabula Co. O., May 23, 1850.

Roads and Road Laws.

In the fifth No. of the current volume of the Cultivator is an article on roads and road laws, over the signature of L. K. I am glad one person in Ohio has the courage to speak out on this subject, and am surprised at the indifference everywhere manifested.

There is too much truth in his remarks respecting supervisors; but this is not the whole, nor half the difficulty. Our soil is in many places composed of clay, the worst material for a road; and we never can have tolerable roads with only two days labor annually to a man expended on them. The tax falls heavily upon the poor, who seldom travel, and feel little interest in their improvement. Township trustees will seldom impose a tax. They find many reasons for this omission of duty.

Our general road tax in 1489 was only $232,152. In the Middle and Eastern States, property is taxed to make roads; so it must be here; and we must have a general and equal Road Law, throughout the State. We are half a century *behind the times* in this matter of public roads, our laws being mainly enacted in the infancy of the State.

All we expend on roads is returned in cheaper travel, and the increased value of real estate. Bad roads make a difficult and distant, good ones a near and easy market; and the right of way is, or ought to be, among our inalienable rights; otherwise a man might be imprisoned on his own premises. Railroads for the State and the Union; Plank roads for counties, and our common neighborhood roads for townships. They are the *people's* roads.

Now that we are to have a new constitution, let it be followed by a thorough revision of our entire Road Laws. Let us have efficient supervisors, empowered to employ able bodied persons in the service, where that of individuals taxed is inefficient. Let each voter give a day's work, or its value, and property be taxed sufficiently to meet the deficiency; and a little public spirit manifested; or we may just as well quietly make up our minds to jolt and tumble along, over, through and around, our rough, miry, and often impassable roads. No use in *grumbling* about it either — it *won't pay*. Farmers, think of it. Estimate the time lost, the wear and tear of wagons, the loss of horse power, the distance from market, and the absence of the pleasure one feels in rolling smoothly along a beautiful road; then balance it all against a few additional dollars, annually expended on their improvement; and lastly, write out your thoughts for the Cultivator.

L. TABER.

Near Mt. Pleasant, O,. 1850.

"The Forked Stick"—Experiments.

FRIEND BATEHAM: Some eight years since, when I came to this State, I was about to dig a well and build a house. At the solicitation of some of my friends, I invited a person who thought himself gifted with the power of finding water with a forked stick, to come and tell me where I could find water. He came and told me if I would dig in a certain place he thought I would find two streams to meet, which would afford plenty of water, at a depth of about 27 feet. I dug as directed — at the depth of eight feet found a little water and no more till at the depth of 37 feet — where I found two streams come together — a large one and a small one, just as he had supposed I should find ten feet sooner; they have ever since afforded plenty of water.

Since the subject has been under discussion in the Cultivator, I invited the same person to come that I might further prove him in respect to his gift. He called this afternoon on an errand and consented to be tried. As he professes to find silver, I tried him first by hiding silver. After he had examined a furrow and marked the veins of water, he went into the house while I buried some silver. I put $5 in one place and stirred the ground in the bottom of the furrow for some two rods to make it all appear alike to his tread — then blindfolded him and led him out — he went one bout in the furrow and I marked all the places where the stick had turned. It turned both going and coming to the silver, and mostly where the veins of water were marked, and several times where there was neither silver nor marked veins. He then proposed to dig some holes where there was no attraction, and I might put the silver in one of them, and he could tell which it was in. He dug four holes and went into the house, telling me to put it in one of them and he would tell which it was in, as he could tell to a certainty by standing over the holes with the stick. I put the silver in my pocket and filled up the holes. He came out (eyes open) and said there was no silver in either. He went in again, and I put $7 in the third hole, when he came to the hole his stick turned, and he said here it is. I then took him *blindfolded* a circuitous route to an under drain which conveyed the water from a spring and a spouty piece of land in the orchard, some fifteen rods to the side of the orchard, and led him frequently across it. He generally told nearly or quite where the stream was, but said every time that it was 23 feet deep, though the ground descended some eight or ten degrees. After being unblinded, he still said there was a stream 23 feet deep right under that one. As we went up that stream I asked him frequently to tell how deep it was in the ground, he said eight feet, ten feet, twelve feet, &c., but said there were streams of water most any place under there. He then said he would go where the veins were not so thick and stick a stake on a vein, and I might blindfold him and lead him to and fro, and I could not lead him by it without his knowing it. I lead him several times to and fro two rods wide, and still marked where the stick turned, and had a mark for every three or four feet, but there was generally, always I believe, one near where the stake stuck.

After trying another underdrain with rather poorer success, and plaguing him for doing so poorly, he allowed I could not hide the silver so that he could not find it. I put it in one of the holes and he found it. I dug two more holes and freshened up the old ones and put $7 in one of them and led him out blindfolded; after trying several times he did not find it; took the blindfold off, he thought surely he had found it, but dug to find his mistake. I dug it out and he said hide it again. I did so, but he had no better success — the charm had gone — the gift was lost. After trying to account for it, he left, a good deal down, saying we would try again some time.

Ammonia in Rain Water.

I read those articles from Prof. Ray, in relation to rain water cisterns, and the superior purity of rain water, and was much interested in them — but I wondered there was no allusion to the ammonia which rain water has been found to contain. This will surely detract much from its supposed purity, and unless it is filtered through charcoal, or some other absorbent, will tend to prevent its more general use.

Esterley's Harvester.

I have lately received from a brother in Iowa, a drawing with descriptions and recommendations, of Esterley's Harvester, with which five or six hands can

cut, haul and stack grain as fast, or faster than the same number of hands can haul out of the shock and stack. I send the bill with this letter — perhaps it would be interesting to some Ohio farmers to know how they gather grain in Wisconsin and Iowa.

Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Agriculture.

I have lately received and examined this interesting and valuable document. If the interest and improvement in the agriculture of our State keeps pace with the increased size and value of our annual Reports, we certainly will have no cause to regret the legislative aid given to the subject — and those reports spread broad-cast through the State will not fail to stimulate farmers to exert themselves not to be behind the times.

The analysis of the corn plant is surely valuable and instructive, even if it is borrowed; (I would be glad to see in the Cultivator an analysis of the peach tree and fruit,) and that essay by Levi Heald will be likely to set farmers to thinking, as well it may. Indeed the whole report seems to be well gotten up.

Crops.— Wheat still looks promising. Oats, corn and grass are a little backward, but if the season is favorable, may yet be very good. We have a prospect of an abundance of fruit, though the bloom is much later than usual. Apple trees are now in bloom, and peaches bloomed within the present month. Hay and grain of all kinds are unusually scarce in this neighborhood.

Respectfully &c.,

E. Cattell.

Harrisville, Harrison Co., O., 5th mo. 17, '50.

Remarks.— We have seen notices and descriptions of Esterly's Harvester in the Western papers, but our impressions of it are not very favorable. We understand it is designed for cutting the heads of the grain with only a foot or so of the straw, which it delivers into wagon racks to be carried immediately to the barn or stack, without binding, or allowing any chance to ripen or dry, as is done in the shock by the ordinary method, consequently the grain must be fully ripened and dry before cutting with this machine, or great care must be used in stacking, to prevent heating and moulding.

Another objection to this machine arises from the manner of attaching the horses, they being behind the machine, rendering it, we should suppose, more difficult to turn around, or avoid stumps, &c., than machines having the horses in front, like Hussey's and McCormick's.—Ed.

On Making Stone Fence.

In many places there is a goodly sprinkling of *boulders*, commonly called *hard heads*, scattered over the land, which are much in the way and very unsightly. Some farmers let them lie where nature placed them. Others draw them into the corners of the fences, where they answer as a protection to elder bushes, briars &c., while some stack them up like like big hay cocks over the field.

I have just made twenty rods of wall fence of a lot I had, and the result of my experience is, that the cost of hauling is no more for a fence, than for an elder preserver. The actual cost of the fence is therefore the cost of laying it up. I had the good fortune to find an old Green Mountain wall layer, he put up three rods per day of wall three feet at bottom, three feet high and two feet on top, at one dollar per day and board, being about three shillings per rod. I finish with blocks across the wall and pole on top, cost five cents more per rod. And my stone are now ornamental and useful, instead of a nuisance, as before, and will be a fence when generations have passed away.

N. B. It is much less work to lay the wall as the stone are hauled, than afterwards.

Cause of Wheat failure in N. E. Ohio.

Your Ashtabula correspondent, Mr. Stowe, thinks water is the principal cause. This may probably be one cause; but is it not the case that the dry lands have been exhausted of their lime by continued cropping? In Erie and Huron counties, where the sub-soil contains considerable lime, the result has been different from that described by Mr. Stowe. Our fields produce *better* crops of wheat than they did twenty or thirty years ago. I well remember when our farmers and merchants thought these counties would never produce wheat enough for their own consumption, and there was a time when much Richland county wheat was consumed here. We now export largely.

Yours, &c., B. Summers.

Vermillion, Erie Co., O., May 1850.

It should be an indispensible rule in life, to limit our expenses to our present condition, and whatever may be our expectations, to live within the compass of what we actually possess.

What Farmers Need to Know.

A great deal is said in these days about Agricultural Education. Some of it is to the purpose, and some not: for the theme assumes such an immense number of shapes, that no one is yet found to clear a plain track through the great wilderness of facts, theories, ideas, whims, speculations, and fantasies, abounding wherever it is discussed. Our object is not to treat upon it at present, but to point out some of those branches of knowledge which seem to be necessary for farmers, above all men, to know.

It is necessary for every man to know that which is *nearest to him:* but our systems of education seem to have been constructed on the plan of teaching that first which was farthest off, leaving the scholar to learn that which is nearest at his leisure. The fact has therefore been, that instead of ever coming to know the latter, he has prosecuted his studies, if at all, in the direction in which he began.

A farmer ought to understand the animals he rears on his farm, that is, their anatomy, physiology and natural history. How many farmers are there, taking them in course among the best educated, who can tell how many bones a horse has in his leg? or in which shape any of his muscles lie? or where his arteries run? or whether his teeth are supplied with nerves, and where these nerves connect? or, in fact, anything about his particular anatomical structure. The horse has been a domestic animal ever since the time of Job, and how much longer we do not know. Every man, of any condition at all, who works a farm, has more or less to do with him, from his earliest youth to extreme age, if he lives so long. It would seem that by this time the study of the animal should be very well understood by the million; and yet, to a wide extent, we do not believe that more is known of his internal structure than is known of the lion or the elephant. This much is understood, that he has a skin, a bony structure, and a digestive apparatus; and many separate facts concerning them are known to some. Now why should not the Horse be made a subject of study by every young man reared on the farm? Why should he not be thoroughly understood? This knowledge would be of incalculable benefit through all his life. He would be able to judge of the ails of the animal not only when sick, but would know how to take care of him so as to prevent sickness, lameness, or casualty; each man would be a judge of horses, and the standard of excellence would rise at once. The average value of the animal would be immediately fifty per cent. higher than it is at present, because each man would be a judge of horse flesh, and poor brutes would be an abomination. What should be true of the horse,

would be equally necessary of all the other domestic animals — the cow, the sheep, and the pig.

The above is only one branch of necessary knowledge. There are many others. One of them is *Insectology*. How little is known of the natural history of insects. A man sees a worm crawling about and devouring his crops. After a while he sees a bug buzzing here and there. Presently he digs up some sort of an incased substance, which looks as if it had been a bug at some time; these appear to him to be distinct animals, and perhaps he never mistrusts that they are the same, in different stages of their existence. A limited amount of knowledge on this subject would be of immense advantage as a matter of farm economy.

The science of *Chemistry* has innumerable bearings on the operations of the farm. It has been, it is true, made a hobby by some, who seemed to imagine that knothing else needed to be known; and that by a knowledge of it, a world could be erected as easily as a cob house. This class of hobby riders have generally been thrown, or obliged to dismount, and more rational ideas are prevailing. Still chemical science has made already great discoveries for agriculture, and the field beyond is boundless. The youth who does not study it, whether on the farm or elsewhere, will be behind the times when grown.

Allied to chemistry is *Geology*, and its cognate, *Mineralogy*. The outlines of these sciences are easily comprehended, and have direct bearings on agriculture. The earth is that from which our sustenance is drawn: the farmer's toil by the year is on and in it. Is not its history and structure worth an understanding?

Another science is *Botany*. In this study there is a most formidable nomenclature, standing at the gate; but, as a sort of counterbalance to this, it has in itself an attractiveness which will lead on the young mind, where suitably aided, to a fair acquisition of its truths. The carpet with which the earth is covered is worth an effort to comprehend.

Allied to Botany, and of more direct and practical bearing on intelligent cultivation, is *Vegetable Physiology*. Of this how little is generally known. The structure of wood, of plants, the circulation of saps, the uses of leaves, with their arrangements, are so much terra incognita.

These natural sciences are at present only casually taught in any of our schools. Some one, two or three of them, are included in courses of study in most of what are called "High Schools," but they are often badly taught — the knowledge conveyed often relating only to the shell of the subject. They are not taught like the Latin and Greek tongues, or abstract Mathematics. These are studied from year to year, in unceasing drill, till the dullest must know something of them from mere fleshly contact with the books in which they are studied.

As to the manner in which they shall be brought into general use as text books for students, we can at present say nothing, but we are prepared to say that they should be universally understood.— *Prairie Farmer.*

Jersey Blue Fowls — Crops in Warren County.

Friend Bateham: Having noticed in past numbers of the Cultivator several cuts and descriptions of different breeds of poultry, with some allusion to the Jersey Blues, I take the liberty of informing thee that I have some of the Jersey Blues, (obtained from near Philadelphia) and I consider them the largest and finest fowl that I have ever seen. They grow to a very large size, weighing from eight to ten pounds at full age; are good layers, eggs large, chickens as easily raised as those of the common fowl, the flesh sweet and juicy. The color of these fowls is nearly black; they are very tame and docile, and can be fenced in like pigs, as their weight prevents their flying over any common fence, when one wing is cropped. I expect to exhibit a pair or two of them at the Ohio State Fair at Cincinnati next fall.

The prospect of the wheat crop in this section of the State is very fine. A few farmers, myself amongst them, have sown the "Washington Wheat," which looks very well, and promises to be of advantage to the county, as it is said to be not liable to rust. [Orders for seed will be supplied after harvest, if timely application is made.]

The prospect for fruit is quite fair. The weather continues dry and cool. Grass, oats and corn are quite backward, also our garden crops.

What say you, friend Bateham, to having an experimental farm connected with the State Board of Agriculture? I am of opinion that it would prove a mine of wealth to our State.

Respectfully thine,

Abel S. Thomas.

Waynesville, O., 5th mo. 24th, 1850.

Remarks.— Friend Thomas is no doubt right in regard to the importance of an experimental farm. We think however, that it should be connected with an agricultural college; and the time will soon arrive when such an institution will be demanded and sustained by the farmers of Ohio. The State of New York is about to commence a work of this kind on a liberal scale; and we presume that many years will not elapse before Ohio and several other States will follow her example.—Ed.

Planting Sweet Potato Sprouts.

Mr. Editor: As the season has arrived for setting sweet potato sprouts, permit me to lay before your numerous readers, the method by which I have had comple success in saving sprouts, irrespective of the weather, whilst many have the mortification of loosing both their labor and sprouts; a matter of no small consideration.

I plant altogether in ridges, because it is found the most convenient. Form your ridges of well pulverized earth, to the height of twelve or fifteen inches, then take a garden trowel, a stick, or any suitable article convenient, and form a trench in the top of your ridge, to the depth desired, say four inches, where the sprouts are planted, then place the sprouts in the trench the desired distance apart, at the same time filling the trench about half full of earth around the plants, gently pressing it to prevent them from falling; then pour water in the trench (I use well water) until the earth is completely saturated, then fill the trench loosely with dry earth around the plants, and the work is done.

The philosophy of the matter appears to be this: the water settles the earth around the roots of the plants, affording them nourishment, and the filling of the trench with dry earth, on the top of the water, prevents evaporation, retaining it at the roots of the plants where needed, and prevents the earth from baking around them, a matter of much importance to their welfare.

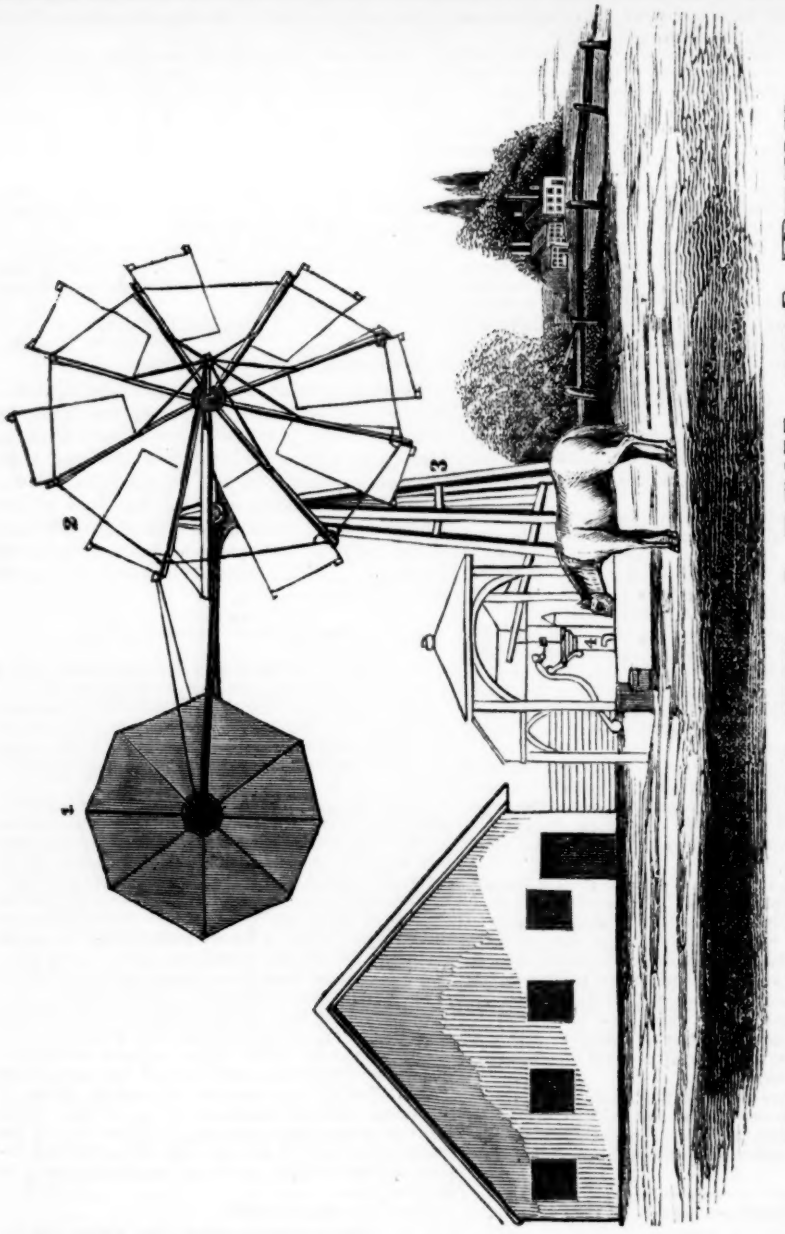
J. C. G.

Xenia, O., May 23, 1850.

P. S. Use no covering; should the plants wilt during the day, never fear; they'll beat you up the next morning. The above is given with entire confidence, having had three years experience to confirm it.

J. C. G.

Hardiness of the Osage Orange.— The plants in our own grounds, now two years old nearly, are in perfect health, with the exception of a trifling damage to the ends of the twigs. So far as this trial goes the plant is as hardy as it need be, for these two winters have been very severe upon tender trees. The plants in question have not been very rapid growers, and their slow progress may have affected them favorably towards the season.—*Prairie Farmer, (Chicago) Ill.*



Page's Patent Wind Mill and Pump.

For Supplying Water for Farm Stock, or for Dwellings, Ornamental Fountains, &c.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee, George Page, Baltimore, Md. Price, for a wheel sixteen feet diameter, with pump four inch bore, ten inch stroke, $100.

Fig. 1, the vane or tail piece; 2 the main wheel; 3 the tower or supporting frame; 4 the pump.

On the plains of Ohio, and especially on the prairies of the West, farmers find much need of some kind of machinery for raising water from wells for the supply of stock in summer by means of wind power. Quite a number of attempts have been made to attain this object by means of ordinary mind mills; but they have all failed, owing to the difficulty of preventing the machinery from being torn to pieces by a strong gale. We know of no mill for the purpose that promises to obviate this difficulty, except the one above represented; which is so contrived as to regulate itself — the wings being attached by springs which yield to the force of the breeze so as to present less surface for its action. We have great confidence that it will be found to answer the purpose fully, and prove quite durable.

We should be happy to order a number of these wind mills for extensive stock farmers in Ohio, who we know have great need of them.

Page's Saw Mill—Correction.—In Cultivator of April 15th, p. 118, letter of Chas. B. Calnert, near the bottom, "every rail or plank road company," should have been printed, every rail [or plank] road compa-

ny; the words *or plank*, being added by us, and not a part of the letter. We thank Mr. Page for reminding us of this error, (which was simply an oversight of the printer,) as we, like himself, do not approve of interpolations, unless marked as such.

Ditching, or Draining Lands.

Mr. Editor: I have for some time been thinking about suggesting several things to your patrons, and my brethren in agriculture, with regard to draining lands. It is not my purpose at this time to try to show its utility, or the great benefits resulting therefrom, but confine my remarks to the modes of ditching.

The common practice here in Lucas county has been to perform the work by hand with spade and shovel — a very hard, laborious and expensive way, and not accomplishing the end sought for; because the earth thrown out forms an embankment along each side of the ditch, and prevents the water from running into it — the water has to stand until it soaks through the earthy embankment, or evaporates; and by thus standing injures or destroys the crop. Another thing, the ditch banks are first overgrown with weeds, then briars, and bushes.

There is a gentleman that owns land adjoining mine, that has expended more than $1,000 in ditching in this way, and yet his land is too wet to insure a crop.

Now the way that I have practiced to a limited extent, and feel authorized to recommend, will obviate some of the above difficulties, and is as cheap as any ditching machine that I ever saw operate. First stake out the line for the ditch, then plow three, four, or five furrows, (depending upon the size of the plow, and the depth of the ditch wanted,) taking the last furrow from where you want the centre of the ditch, then with a team and scraper, (a good road scraper answers very well,) scrape the earth each way, carrying it back one, two, or even three rods, if there is any low place to be filled up, sloping the banks so that you can drive a team and wagon, or plow through, without any difficulty: then if the land is flat, or level, plow at right angles from the ditch in lands fourteen or sixteen paces wide, opening the last or dead furrow into the ditch. Plow in the same manner twice or three times, if necessary, bring the last or dead furrow in the same place, until your land is dry, and in rolling beds fourteen or sixteen paces wide. You can then cross the lands, or beds, and your land will remain rolling and dry.

H. Kellogg.

Lucas Co. O., 1850.

Progress and Improvement.

What a mighty field is embraced in these two words! Who is blind not to feel their force — who that knows aught of the past, or partakes willingly of the present state of society, but knows that in them lies the secret of all our superiority and advantages! Is it not, brother farmers, most true, that "knowledge is power," and in farming, as in every other avocation? Look about and see who are our best farmers — if they are not the most intelligent ones — those who "take the papers," who think and read the most — in short, those who know the most? To be sure knowledge is but a means — a sort of improved implement, which, unless applied, is inert and worthless. A dull tool with a vigorous arm will accomplish more than the keenest idle one. But give the proper weapon to the most active and expert and then see the effect! In this view of the case it pains us exceedingly to see the indifference manifested by many of our farmers on this subject — refusing as they do, the simplest, truest means of improvement when offered them in the shape of an Agricultural Periodical at only fifty cents or one dollar a year. And yet they can support every thing else and most liberally too — Political newspapers, Fashionable Magazines, Publishers of trashy novels, to say nothing of a host of bad habits, as tippling, the use of tobacco, tea and coffee, &c; while often, too often their stoutest advocates and truest friends are shamefully neglected! Now friends, we protest against such a course. We want you to think more of your chosen avocation and its reliance upon the use of the Press; so that it shall not thus be made the last and least object of your attention. Tell me if you can, why the Press should not and will not advance Agriculture as well as Politics — and why therefore, you, as farmers, should not take Agricultural rather than Political Periodicals, if you can have but the one class. The secret is too obvious. Such persons underrate the importance of Agriculture, and do not think it worth while to try and improve in it — they don't know the power and worth of the Agricultural Press, or they are guilty of a glaring, suicidal inconsistency in thus neglecting it.

In regard to other matters pertaining to your Agricultural practice — how is it? You are not going to be satisfied with having and doing things this year just as you did last, are you? Let's see. Was'nt that a miserable breed of hogs you fatted last fall, that took twice the grain that neighbor B's did, and then did'nt weigh as much? And those sheep of yours — coarse-wooled, are they not, so much so that you got only two-thirds as much as neighbor C. did for his? Those colts you raised and sold — were they not rather scrubby — and your milch cows do they go dry half the year? And that natural fruit your trees bore, better than nothing to be sure, but far from being the fruit which you might have had just as well perhaps, and may now soon, if you only bestir yourself a little. Thus with improved kinds of tools, grains, vegetables, and the whole round of domestic and farm appendages. *Make a beginning* — get yourself in the way of improvement — get something to work from, to add to — to stimulate you! If you can't get more than a single pig of neighbor B's improved breed, or one fine wooled lamb of neighbor C., or a single choice calf or colt or tree to start with, *get that one* and with care your whole stock may be improved by it in a few years.

Not that we should run mad after every new thing, or wish to try every new notion, by any means; but there is a vast fund of real, actual, solid improvement, peculiar to our age and profession, to which every farmer should have recourse, and by which he may in every sense of the word be the gainer.— *Wisconsin Farmer.*

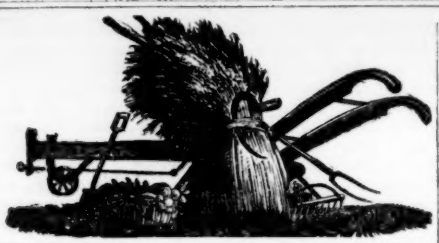
Charcoal Road—Something New.

The following statement from Joshua Hathaway, the Secretary of the Company, gives some interesting details about the charcoal road between Poplar creek and Pewaukee:

The Madison, Watertown, and Milwaukee Plank Road Company have contracted for the construction of four miles of charcoal road in place of planking. The price for construction is $1200 per mile, exclusive of sluiceways and deep grading, which is to be paid for in addition.

The mode of construction is as follows: The wood taken from the track is cut into the longest possible cuts, being straight; the stumps reduced to the surface; the wood being piled lengthwise, eight feet wide, four feet high with slopes of 45 degrees, is covered with straw and earth from the ditches, is then charred; a quarter of a mile of which can be charred and quenched in ten days. The earth cover is then raked off to the four feet next inside of the ditches, the charcoal is then raked open to the width of sixteen feet, two feet thick in the centre and one foot in the margin; the burned earth at the sides is then to be raked into the shape and the weather and use will complete the work.

The company are confident that this charred portion will prove the best and most economical and durable portion of their road.— *Wisconsin Farmer.*



OHIO CULTIVATOR.

COLUMBUS, O., JUNE 1, 1850.

Dry Weather — Crops, &c. — In Central Ohio we are at this time (May 31) suffering from severe drouth; no rain having fallen for nearly a month past. Corn planted three to four weeks ago has scarcely appeared above ground, and is very uneven, while that planted later has not come up at all. Potatoes and garden crops are in a similar condition, and the grass crop is suffering immensely. Wheat generally seems to stand the drouth well, and is beginning to show head, but the growth of straw is likely to be small.

Severe frosts occurred the 17th to 20th ult., but owing to the very backward state of the season, but little injury was done to vegetation. Fruit generally promises well, though strawberries and other small fruits are suffering from want of moisture.

Our letters from the extreme south part of the State speak of an excess of rain there during the first half of the month. In the north part rain is much needed, but we infer the drouth is less severe there than here.

Ohio State Fair. — The arrangements are progressing favorably at Cincinnati. The schedule of premiums, list of judges and regulations, is now in press, in pamphlet form, and a copy will shortly be sent to each of our subscribers in Ohio and adjoining States, also to other persons supposed to feel interested.

The grounds known as Camp Washington, about two miles from the city, have been selected for the Fair. A high fence will be erected around, and spacious tents and buildings inside.

The Report of the Board of Agriculture, for the members of the legislature, is not in our possession as some have supposed, but in the charge of the Secretary of State, and are designed to be sent out with the laws and journals, say in July; but any members can send and get their share, if they have opportunity, at an earlier date.

Plow Clevis.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Van Brocklin's clevis. We have examined the papers and certificates, and are satisfied it is no humbug. We also know that the committees of the N. Y. State and other Agricultural Societies have awarded honors for this clevis.

The Bee-Moth. —A new plan of preventing the ravages of this depredator, is given in the advertisement of Mr. Whalen, in this number. Personally, we have no knowledge of the discovery; but it appears to be new, and may be tried without much expense or risk. Mr. Whalen is the presiding officer of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, and is not unknown as a writer on agricultural subjects. — *Albany Cult.*

Notices of Books and Publications.

The American Farm Book — or Compend of American Agriculture — By R. L. Allen; published by C. M. Saxton, New York. 1850 — price $1.

This is an enlarged and improved edition of the "Compend of American Agriculture," published four years ago. It is a highly valuable work for practical farmers, giving a very large amount of reliable information in regard to nearly every subject connected with farm operations. It should be in every farmer's library.

The Farmer's Guide, to Scientific and Practical Agriculture, detailing the labors of the Farmer in all their variety, and adapting them to the Seasons of the Year as they successively occur: By Henry Stephens, F. R. S. E. (of Scotland) and Prof. J. P. Norton (of Yale College.) Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, New York.

This is a large and elaborate foreign work, which appeared some years ago under the title of the "Book of the Farm." It is now being republished in England with additions and improvements, and also in this country with notes and observations adapting it to American climate and farming, by Prof. Norton. This is no doubt the most full and complete work extant on modern British farming, and as such cannot fail to be interesting and profitable to the reading and thinking portion of American farmers. Then, too, we have no doubt that Prof. Norton will append much useful matter, especially such as relates to the connection of science with practical agriculture. But after all we are of the opinion that only a comparatively small portion of the work will be found adapted to the wants and circumstances of our farmers, and we should advise enterprising publishers to look more to American than foreign writers for works of general utility and profit.

The Farmer's Guide is to be issued in semi-monthly numbers, of 64 pages each, making when complete, two large volumes containing over 1,400 pages, with 20 steel engravings and more than 600 wood cuts. Terms 25 cents per number, or $5 in advance for the whole 22 numbers.

Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, published by C. M. Saxton, New York. An excellent little work on the culture of garden vegetables, &c. See extracts in our Horticultural Department.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine. — Every successive number of this truly national work gives us fresh occasion for surprise and admiration, in view of the immense amount of statistical and other matter of importance to Merchants, Statesmen, and others. The May number is particularly rich.

Buchannan's Journal of Man, continues to excite our curiosity and research, in the departments of Biology, Neurology and a dozen other ologies. For those who have time to speculate and theorize on such subjects, it is a highly instructive and entertaining work.

Cholera, with reference to the Geological Theory, &c: By John Lea. Cincinnati. We feel an interest in this work, and shall try to read it so as to notice its contents in our next.

"Working Farmer." —This paper has been enlarged, and its typographical appearance much improved. We have received the two first numbers of the new volume, which contain a large amount of good matter.

It is edited by Prof. J. J. Mapes, and published monthly by Kingman, Cross & Co., New York. Terms, $1 a year.

Our Trial of Plows.

We have before spoken of several kinds of plows which we had procured for using on our own farm the present spring, and some of our readers we know expect us to inform them how they severally suit us.

Ball's Patent Self-Sharpening plow is the first one tried. This we found did good work, especially in sward land and where there was sand or gravel enough for it to scour. But unfortunately we had very little such land, most of it being a fine clayey loam such as no cast iron mould board that we have ever seen will keep itself clean in; so this plow was but little used.

Raymond Hunter & Co's steel plow, (from Cincinnati,) made for three horses, we used more than any other, and it performed admirably, cleaning itself in the most adhesive soil. It was used part of the time with three and part with two horses, and all who saw it work were much pleased with it — some neighbors expressing a wish to buy it from us.

Garrett & Cottman's "Rover" steel plow, (Cincinnati,) we also used considerably and it suited us exactly; but as we wanted it for three horses and for deep plowing, we ordered it to be made of the largest size, and our workmen complained that it was rather too heavy for their taste and comfort, and hence they only used it when compelled to do so; but we design to make this plow do good service in renovating some old fields the coming season. It is a splendid plow, and reflects much credit on the manufacturers.

Of Wilmington's (Troy) steel plows, we have only a one-horse specimen, but that is a real *clipper* — as bright as a new dollar, and will almost work alone.

Phelps' Patent Bee Hive.

We have received a specimen of a bee hive invented and manufactured by E. W. Phelps, of Newark, O., with the appearance and arrangement of which we are well pleased; and if we may judge of its merits by the number and respectability of the persons in Licking county who have given testimonials in its favor, we should say if it is not *the best* hive in use, it is as good as the best.

This hive, or palace, is designed for one or more swarms, as desired, and among the advantages claimed for it, are, the apiarian can give his colonies as much room as they need, and no more; then, as the bees increase, he can allow them more space when necessary. This is thought to account for their making more honey in this hive than in any other. Then it is said to afford better protection against the moth than any other hive known in those parts; also it affords opportunity for removing the brood comb as often as desired.

Any information, or hives and rights, can be obtained of E. W. Phelps, Newark, O.

Inquiry about Bees.

Mr. Batehan: I wish to inquire of your numerous correspondents, and bee raisers, concerning my bees. I had one stand last fall that was very strong; they died through the winter until they were reduced to a small swarm.

This spring they did not go to work when the other swarms commenced. I then broke off some of the lower comb, which I thought would set them to work, but they still refused. About May 1st I examined the cap on the hive, which they partly filled last fall, and all the cells which had honey deposited in them, that were not capped over, were sour. Some may say the comb got wet, but it did not. I killed the bees May 11th, and on examination all the new work they had done, was five cells in the middle of the hive which had young bees deposited in them. And those cells were raised (according to the age of the bee) from a quarter to half an inch above the balance of the cells.

I wish to know first, the cause of the honey souring, and in the second place, why the bees refused to work.

Abraham Chenowith.

Pike Co., O, May 16, 1850.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Gardens Around Cincinnati.

Those of our readers who may chance to visit Cincinnati, should not fail to spend a half-day or more in visiting gardens, &c., around that city. We are sure they will be delighted and instructed as well as surprised by doing so. We tried the experiment along with several members of the State Board of Agriculture a short time since, and all expressed the highest admiration at what they saw, along with regrets that time would not allow us to visit a greater number of interesting places. Besides the nursery and florist establishments of Messrs. Jackson, Sayers, Heaver, McAvoy & Ernst, which several of our party visited, we had great pleasure in viewing the splendid grounds of Jacob Hoffner and Wm. Resor, Esqrs., about three miles from town. These places are alone worth a trip to Cincinnati to see — but we have not time or space for description at present. Spring Grove Cemetery, too, is in the same direction from the city, and should not be omitted.

The Dry Weather has prevented the planting of many kinds of garden vegetables the past two or three weeks in this region; but as soon as rain occurs, we would still plant nearly all kinds usually put in last month. If the season hereafter prove favorable, good crops may still be realized.

Remedy for Plant Lice.

In our last number, page 157, is a paragraph selected from the *Wisconsin Farmer*, (erroneously credited *Vir. Far.*,) headed "Quassia *vs.* Plant Lice." One of our correspondents asks for further information on the subject to which it refers, and this reminds us that we omitted last season to copy the previous article from the Farmer, to which allusion is made. We therefore append it below. If the remedy is found effectual, it will certainly prove a blessing to horticulturists. We shall soon try it:

The Aphis or Green Plant Louse, is unquestionably one of the greatest pests to which fruit trees [and house

plants] are liable in this latitude. All trees, in fact, are more or less subject to their attacks, but the apple and plum are the greatest sufferers. As we remarked last month, Nature has provided other insects to destroy them, which, however, do not increase so rapidly as the lice, and hence are oftentimes too late to prevent great injury. Great pains have been taken to find a specific which would destroy them without injuring the young growth. Tobacco water has been most esteemed—in which the shoots are to be dipped. This, however, has its disadvantages—as (like other places where tobacco juice is used!) it leaves a filth behind. Dr. E. G. Wygatt, of Richmond, McHenry county, Ill., has, however, brought into notice a new remedy, which has proved a perfect specific with him in repeated trials. This is *the decoction of Quassia*, a well known and intensely bitter article of medicine. He takes ½ lb. of the chips, (which he states cost him 18¾ cents per lb.,) and boils them a few minutes in 6 quarts of water. Into this, when cold, he immerses the lice, which forthwith give up the ghost. This is worthy of extensive trial, and should it prove generally as successful as with Dr. W., must supercede every thing else in use for that purpose—and Dr. Wygat will richly deserve the thanks of all the cultivators and lovers of fine fruit for bringing it into notice.

Ants on Fruit Trees.—A subscriber inquires for information in regard to fruit trees infested with small ants, which he thinks are doing injury. We apprehend the lice (*aphis*) are the source of the mischief, not the ants. The latter commonly accompany the former, only to feed on their exuvia, or on the gummy sap of the tree which exudes where injured by the aphis.

Ants' nests may be destroyed by pouring boiling water on them. If among plants, or roots of trees, make several deep holes with a sharp smooth stake or crow-bar, into which the ants will fall in great numbers, then pour hot water into the holes, repeating it occasionally for a few days. Gum camphor will drive them out of boxes and cupboards, where they are sometimes quite troublesome.

Germination of Seeds.

In reading last year's volume of the Cultivator, I observed there was some complaint respecting the difficulty of germinating the seeds of Osage Orange. Dr. Goode says, "however torpid a seed may be and destitute of all power to vegetate in any other substance, if steeped in a diluted solution of oxygenated muriatic acid at a temperatnre of about 46 or 48 degrees of Fahrenheit, provided it still possesses its principle of vitality, it will germinate in a few hours. And if after this it be planted, as it ought to be, in its appropriate soil, it will grow with as much speed and vigor as if it had evinced no torpitude whatever." — *Goode's Book of Nature, p.* 100.

INQUIRIES ABOUT BOOKS.

How can the "Agriculture of New York," by Dr. Emmons, be obtained? It is noticed in No. 7 of current vol. From what I hear of it, I would like to procure a copy.

Are the Geological Reports of Ohio, made in 1838 or '39, to be had in Columbus, or not?

I am a great lover of books, and am always pleased with those from which I receive instruction. The Geology, and Natural History of New York, I have long wanted, but know not how they can be obtained.

What is the best work on Entomology, for a new beginner in the science?

Pardon me for my intrusion on thy time and patience. Respectfully,

Jonathan Hole.

Westborough, Clinton Co., O., 4th mo. 24th, '50.

Remarks.— We tried the experiment of Dr. Goode for hastening the vegetation of seeds, some years ago, without much success; and in our opinion the Doctor's prescription will not have the desired effect on many kinds of seeds, if it will on any.

In regard to Dr. Emmons' splendid work on the Agriculture of New York, it is published by the legislature of that State, like the other valuable volumes on Geology, Natural History, &c., and we believe some provision is made by law for the sale of copies at moderate prices, but we do not remember having ever learned precisely what the plan or price is. Will friend Emmons, or Johnson, of Albany, be so good as to furnish us information on this point—and also answer the same inquiries which have frequently been made to us respecting the vols. of Trans, of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

The reports of the Geological Survey which was commenced in Ohio several years ago, we believe can be had in this city, at a cost of about 50 cents per copy, half bound.— Ed.

Culture of Garden Vegetables.

We extract the following timely instructions from Buist's "*Family Kitchen Gardener*," an excellent work of 216 pages, recently published by C. M. Saxton, New York—price 75 cts. bound, or 50 cts. in paper covers. Being written at Philadelphia, it is better adapted for the climate of Ohio, than most works of the kind:

Dwarf Beans may be sown at any time from the 10th of April to the 25th of August. The first sowing in spring is frequently cut off with frost, though we have seen the Valentine sorts all killed, while the Mohawk stood uninjured. It should therefore always be adopted for the earliest sowing. A few rows of each sort sown every two weeks, will keep a succession for the table from the first of June till the middle of October. As this crop does not long occupy the ground, it can frequently be sown between rows of corn, ridges of celery, or drumhead cabbage, when they are first planted.

Any good, light, rich soil will grow this bean in perfection. Draw drills with the hoe two and a half inches deep, and from one foot to eighteen inches from row to row; drop the beans regularly therein, about two inches apart; cover up carefully and expeditiously; give frequent and deep hoeings to keep open the soil. As soon as the crop is three inches high, draw the earth to their stems. When they begin to show their flower bud, draw a few inches more, which is termed by gardeners, *earthing up*.

Running or Pole Beans, are in great esteem, especially the Lima, of which there are two varieties, the white and green. Both are excellent in flavor. The latter has the advantage of size, and the former of producing a more certain and uniform crop. It is the variety most extensively cultivated for the Philadelphia market, covering an extent of over two hundred acres in the immediate vicinity of the city.

They are planted in the last week of April, or first week of May, in hills very similar to Indian corn, and about the same distance apart. In fact, those who can plant corn, can plant Lima beans; though strangers to this luscious vegetable often make very curious mistakes in its culture, some drawing drills and sowing them therein, others digging pits and burying the delicate seed (which is impatient of cold or moisture) six or eight inches deep; the results from both of which operations must be nearly a total failure. Some sprout these beans in a hot bed, and transplant them into the hills in which they are to grow; but very little, if any

time, is gained by the trouble. A hill of good, rich earth, raised a few inches above the level, and five or six beans put two inches deep therein, will be found the safest and surest. If three grow, it is enough; if not, plant over again. They will grow twenty feet; but rods of twelve feet, placed firmly in the ground at the time the hill is made, will support them. Cold damp weather frequently destroys the first and even the second planting.

Carolina or Sewee bean, has all the habits of the Lima, though not so large. It is more hardy, and produces as profusely, but has not so much of the rich, buttery flavor.

Dutch Case-Knife is an excellent pole bean, producing a good crop, of fine flavor, and much earlier for the table than either the Lima or Carolina. It can be used either in or without the pod; it is also well adapted for winter use.

Cranberry, both the *Red* and *White*, are much cultivated, though we decidedly prefer the latter. They are of the easiest culture; the corn field can be used, if the garden does not suffice. In fact, we see no reason why every farmer should not have a few beans, even of the *Lima*, on corn hills. The stalks would support the vines; the produce would bring four dollars per bushel; or even for family use, they would be profitable for an every day vegetable the whole winter; they are a certain crop, even preferable to the potato, more nutritive, while the latter is becoming a precarious crop, and of an indifferent quality.

The Cucumber is a fruit of great antiquity, and is cultivated to an amazing extent all over the world—a surprising fact, when contrasted with its nourishing qualities, few or none of our culinary vegetables having less nutriment, it being of a cold and watery nature, and to persons of a weak and delicate constitution, very indigestive. When dressed with oil, vinegar and pepper, it is freely used to cool the feelings and sharpen the appetite: hence the common saying, "as cool as a cucumber."

Culture in the open air is of the simplest character. Merely dig out a hole, about a foot wide and deep; fill it with rich, sandy soil; raise it above the surface about six inches: the hills should be six feet apart each way. Any time in May, sow a few seeds therein, and the result is certain. If the weather be warm, they will grow in a few days; if the nights are cold, protect them. There is frequently a little bug, which preys upon the tender leaves; if so, soot and wood ashes sprinkled over them, while wet with the dew, will retard the progress of the depredator. As soon as the vines have made three rough leaves, nip the points off to make them branch out. They will fruit sooner by it. Three vines to one hill is quite enough. To have young fruit in February and March, is rather a nice operation, but any one who can command a few loads of warm horse manure, can have them from April to October.

Cucumbers for pickling should be sown from the end of June to the 15th of July. Either the Short Prickly or Long Green is suitable for the purpose.—There is also a small Cluster Cucumber used by some for bottling or mixing with a finer sort of pickles.—Where cucumbers are grown for family use, it is of great advantage to cover the ground with straw, which will keep the sun from parching the soil in hot, dry weather, and prevent the blossoms and young fruit from being covered with soil during heavy rains.

The Melon, in some character, is to be found in all tropical countries, but the finest varieties are supposed to have come from Persia and Affghanistan. It has been cultivated in Europe nearly four hundred years, and in the south of that continent, in its season, it constitutes the principal part of the food of the lower classes, proving that it is both wholesome and nutricious. The *flesh* of a well grown melon is delicious. It is eaten with ginger, pepper, sugar, salt, or as fancy and taste dictate.

The melon is cultivated in a similar manner to the cucumber. The soil and treatment that grows the one will grow the other, though the melon prefers a dryer atmosphere, and is more liable to die off after heavy rains than the former. To have it in perfection, it should not be grown in the vicinity of squashes, gourds pumpkins, cucumbers, or any variety of the family, or it will invariably become impregnated with the inferior flavor of its congeners. In a small garden, it is not possible to grow all these sorts without contamination. It is therefore better to plant all squashes and pumpkins in the field. A bed twenty-two feet square will grow sixteen hills, each six feet apart. Mark the spaces by the line each way; dig out the earth one foot deep and two feet wide, spreading it about; then fill up the holes thus made, six inches higher than the surrounding ground, with rich, light compost—very old, rotten manure, sand and garden earth, in equal parts, will do. Into these conical heaps or hills, about the first of May, sow eight or ten seeds, half an inch deep and a few inches apart. As soon as the plants have made two rough leaves, thin them out, leaving four only to each hill. When each have made four or five rough leaves, pinch the point of each shoot to make the plants branch out and fruit earlier; this is what gardeners call "topping," which strengthens the vines. Draw earth around their stems to support them from the wind; when they begin to run, they require no further assistance, except it may be to thin out the shoots where they become too crowded and confused. Hoe and stir up the soil, and keep clear of weeds.—As no garden should have a foot square of lost ground crop between these hills. Valentine, or Snap-short beans, is very suitable. Three sorts sown now will be off the ground in June and July, before the melon vines occupy the whole. This plant, with the cucumber, is very subject to be attacked with a yellow striped, or black bug. We are not yet aware of an infallible remedy, but a dusting of soot or wood ashes will retard their progress till the plants begin to grow freely. If they are thus attacked as soon as the vines show their rough leaves, it would be imprudent to top the plants, as it stops their growth, and the insect would then entirely overcome them.

The Water Melon is purely a tropical fruit, wisely adapted to the wants of the inhabitants of those countries, who greatly appreciate it for its refreshing coolness, and delicious flavor.

They require a light, sandy soil, not over rich. Plant them in hills as directed for melons, giving them more room, as their vines extend much further. The seeds should be two years old before planting. If they are wanted of a large size, three or four fruit from each plant will be sufficient, and when one fruit only is taken, they will grow to from twenty to thirty pounds weight each. It will injure the flavor of the fruit if they are grown near to other varieties of the melon.

Gapes in Chickens.

If any correspondent can give the cause and remedy for the gapes in domestic fowls, he will confer a great favor on numerous readers of the Cultivator.

The gapes will not trouble fowls if they are kept on newly cleared land or in the woods; but it frequently happens that the woods are some distance from the house, in that case the hawks are a full match for the gapes. M. T. J.

Harrison Co., O., 1850.

Remarks.—The writer of the foregoing, we presume, is a new subscriber, who has not read the former volumes of this paper, in which we have given a number of communications and recipes on this subject. If any of our readers have any new and effectual remedy for gapes, we shall be pleased to hear from them.—Ed.

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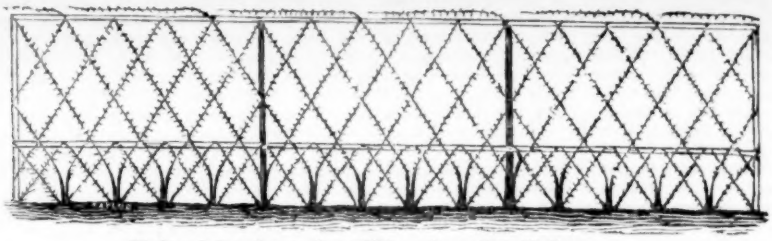

Mode of forming a beautiful and perfect Hedge.

Mr. Bateham: Having given you my views on the subject of *plashing*, as the best mode of forming an effective hedge, (see O. Cult., May 1,) I now ask admission for a few additional remarks on a more perfect, though more tedious and costly mode of *plashing* or training a hedge. I take it, if it is worth the effort and expense of planting a hedge, it certainly is worth while to know the best after treatment of the plants, to secure the end in view, which I presume is *protection*.

The mode I am about to describe, is not *new*, though it may be so to most of your readers. It is a method now extensively practised in Germany, where I am told its practice is enforced by order of Government, and is fast taking the place of the old mode. I have a stretch of five or six hundred feet [Buckthorn] recently plashed in this way, in front of my dwelling. This you can inspect and satisfy yourself of its superiority over all other modes. The plan is simple, and the work may be performed by any one having a little judgment. In the above sketch of a section, you have an illustration of the plan when completed.

It is not necessary that I should here repeat the directions so fully given in your journal, of the first and second year's treatment of the plants in the hedge; suffice it to say, that a strong growth of numerous shoots from the crown of the plant, is necessary to perform the work as represented in the sketch; these can only be obtained by freely cutting down your plants near the ground, one and two years after planting.

The perpendicular lines in the sketch, represent stakes firmly driven in the ground at intervals of eight feet apart. The horizontal lines represent slats, one inch thick by one and a half to two inches wide and sixteen feet long. [Small round poles would perhaps do as well.] The diamond work represents the plants. You will observe that one half of the shoots are cut off at the first slat, and a part near the ground. The object of this is to force out a thick lateral growth near the ground, to fill up the work well there. The height of your hedge is a matter of choice; four feet of the net work is quite sufficient; if a greater height is desired, it will be necessary to add another slat—three instead of two.

Having cut out of your hedge row all the shoots not wanted for tying up, and having provided yourself with willow twigs for fastnings, you will proceed in the work by driving your stakes in the line, eight feet apart, and fasten your slats to them as represented in the sketch. Then commence the platting at the bottom, tying the shoots at every crossing, until you reach the top slat, on which you will bring down a line of shoots to form a tie or finish. You will of course understand that your work is to be platted or woven as you proceed, in the manner of a coarse seive. In tieing, care must be observed not to tie so firmly as to prevent the expansion and growth of the shoots; for this reason willow is preferable, as room can be allowed for this purpose, and it will hold long enough for the work to gain sufficient strength to sustain itself in the desired position. Indeed, some wood, such as the Elm, will unite at the crossings after a few years contact. This, I presume, however, will hardly be the case with the Osage Orange, as it is a very hard wood.

The stakes and slats are merely as a frame to form the work on, and to steady it, until it has gained strength to support itself; it need not therefore be of very durable material.

When your work is thus completed, you will see that you have not only one of the most beautiful appendages to your grounds, but a most perfect and secure enclosure, at a less cost, and certainly of a more durable character than any thing you can put around your grounds, except it be heavy and very expensive stone or iron work. The only after expense will be, trimming each spring, which will not cost more, if so much, as the annual repairing of a common fence.

Those who undertake this work of plashing, will hardly need to be reminded that stout leather gloves are necessary to protect the hands, especially if the plants are Osage Orange.

Yours,

A. H. Ernst.

Spring Garden, Cincinnati, April 6th, 1850.

Remarks.—The foregoing is certainly a very beauful and effective mode of training a hege. We saw a specimen of the kind, when at Cincinnati the past month, on the grounds of friend Ernst—but it was composed of Buck thorn, (*Rhamnus catharticus,*) which, when young, has slender and flexile branches, almost entirely destitute of thorns, so that it is an easy matter to interlace them in the manner described. But we will venture to assert that when Mr. E. comes to try this method on the Osage Orange, if anywise of thrifty growth, he will find the wear and tear of gloves and *hands*, as well as the time required, altogether too great for the object to be gained.

We promised Mr. E. that on our return home we would try the experiment on a piece of Osage Orange hedge two years planted which was just in condition for the purpose. We did so, but an hour's trial convinced us that it would'nt pay for the *blood* and clothing it would cost, so we abandoned it with the conviction that this mode never will be adopted for our kind of hedge; the shoots being too stiff and too sharply armed for the purpose; it would also be quite too much labor and expense for the tastes and habits of the people of this country; though we admit that for garden purposes, where the expense is a small consideration, and with materials that can be handled with facility, the plan is the most beautiful and effective we have ever seen described.—Ed.

On the Time for Pruning Fruit Trees.

Friend Bateham: if any persons have put off pruning their trees till now, they had better put it off until next spring. It destroys the constitution of trees to trim them when out in leaf. The leaves of trees answer about the same purpose that lungs do to the animal creation. They supply by absorption from the

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atmosphere, the necessary ingredients for the healthy circulation of the sap, and consequent accumulation of wood.

It appears that the roots and branches of trees possess at the opening of spring, sufficient vitality to throw out leaves, but for this expenditure of vitality they expect a quick return of principal with interest, therefore it would be folly in an eminent degree, to deprive the tree of its efficient support just at a time when it had exhausted itself in procuring that support.

Pruning should be done just before the sap starts; in this latitude, generally in the third month. By that time the wood of the previous year's growth has matured itself, and is better able to undergo exposure to the atmosphere than while young, or in the process of formation. Cutting a tree early in spring does not produce any sudden check on the natural operations, the branches cut off as well as the tree generally maintain their vitality for some time after the time when the sap starts, and not unfrequently water sprouts will grow if stuck in the ground. This is not the case if trees are pruned when out in full leaf. The connexion between the leaves and roots is severed at a time when there is a continual circulation and a mutual dependence upon each other. A tree stripped entirely of its foliage at the time of its greatest dependence on the atmosphere for support will rarely survive the shock; while every limb may be cut off down at the forks in the third month and the growth will be vigorous the ensuing summer.

I have heard some object to pruning trees in early spring because they send forth so many water sprouts; this is a sufficient reason why we should prune them; because it proves that the vitality of the tree is not destroyed.

But trees should be pruned quite sparingly; the practice being only a kind of necessary evil at best. The main objects should be to prevent ugly forks that might some day split apart and spoil the tree entirely, and thin it out a little so as to admit the passage of the sun and air, and fruit picker.

Thine for the preservation of fruit trees,

MICAJAH T. JOHNSON.

Short Creek, Harrison Co. O., 14th of 5th mo., '50.

On Pruning Orchards.

ED. O. CULT: As there has been some diversity of opinions expressed in the Cultivator on the subject of pruning orchards, I will give the result of my observations founded on thirty-six years experience in orcharding.

Fruit trees should be pruned every year, so as to permit the air and sun-light to pass through the tops; as very little good fruit will be produced on large trees that have never been pruned. In early life I was taught that the trunks of apple trees should be so low that the lower limbs would rest on the ground when loaded with fruit; but I have changed my views on this point. I now think it best to have the trunks of my trees from five and a half to six feet high.

We have several orchards in our county which have never been pruned, and it is found that the fruit from these trees does not keep as well as that from well pruned trees. I think that in a few years there will be no sale for fruit from untrimmed orchards.

Respectfully,

THOS. GARDNER.

Lawrence Co,, O., May 1850.

Budded *vs.* Seedling Peach Trees.

MR. BATEHAM: As there has been considerable said on the subject of budding peaches, I will give you a brief statement of my experience and observations for the last twenty years.

About twenty years ago I budded two kinds of early peaches, which were taken from seedling trees; one of the original seedling trees is alive yet; it is about thirty years old; and all of the budded trees are alive, but one, and appear to do as well as seedling trees; the budded trees have always borne as well as the seedling, but both have been more subject to injury by frost than later varieties.

Three years ago I budded eight or ten trees with buds taken from a seedling tree; I have examined them this spring, and find that about one-half of the buds on the budded trees are killed, while the buds on the seedling from which they were taken, are nearly all killed. Both stand in fence corners, and the highway between. The seedling tree is six or seven years old.

There is a great difference in seedling trees. Some are very full of blossoms, while others are nearly all killed, which I attribute to the different varieties more than anything else. It also depends some on the age and location of the trees; the buds are killed more on young trees than older ones.

I have two trees standing on the north side of the house, which had dirt thrown around them last summer from digging a cellar, to the height of eight or nine inches, and for eight or ten feet each way, and has remained all last summer and winter. I noticed last fall that those trees were very thrifty, and the leaves remained on longer than on trees standing near by, which are of the same age and kind. The buds on the two trees that have the dirt around them are all killed, while others that stand but a few rods from them have but a few buds killed.

The peach blossoms are now opening, and there will be an abundance of fruit, if not killed after this.

Yours, &c., GEORGE MILLER.

Medina Co., O., May 4th, 1850.

Variations of the Seasons, at Marietta, Ohio.

MR. BATEHAM: It is with much interest that I read accounts of the weather, &c., in different parts of this State, in your very useful paper, and I have often regretted that we did not get them from all parts of the State, and for the same time. Then we should have a chance to compare the climate of different parts, as your correspondent, C. Stowe, suggests. I will give you the time that the peach trees have bloomed in this place, as far back as C. Stowe has given in his communication,

Peach Trees in full bloom.

1843, April 27th.	1847, April 9th.
1844, April 6th.	1848, April 6th.
1845, March 31st.	1849, April 6th.
1846, March 11th.	1850, April 22d.

Our prospect for peaches is very flattering at this time, and I have heard that the wheat looks well. Vegetation is very backward here. A. W.

How to Preserve Pumpkins.

MR. BATEHAM: A year or more ago one of your correspondents requested to know how pumpkins could be preserved for pies through the winter. I have been in the habit, in the failure of the apple, to have recourse to the pumpkin. We have had them in use all we wanted, to this date, and have three large ones, perfectly sound, at this time. My method is, in September before the early frost, to gather them stem and all, and without any bruise. I have a second story piazza on the north side of the house, where they are cool and dry, removing them on to a shelf on the back side of the kitchen on the approach of freezing weather. The secret is, to keep them dry and cool. If they receive the slightest bruise they will rot.

Yours, respectfully,

ARVINE WALES.

Massillon, O., April 28, 1850.

PEACHES, IN MEDINA CO., Mr. Pardee writes, are not as generally destroyed as was anticipated, when his letter in our last No. was written.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

Valuable Receipts.

Mrs. Miller's Corn Bread. — Take three pints of corn meal, and a quart (more or less) of *sour* milk, stir well together, forming a thin batter; add three eggs, a little salt, and a teaspoonful of saleratus; mix all well by a thorough stirring, then pour the batter into pans, half an inch or so in depth, and bake with a quick heat. These quantities will suffice for a family of six or eight plates.

The foregoing receipt was kindly furnished us, by one of the best housewives in this city, at whose table we have often had opportunity to test the excellence of her corn bread; and we feel assured that all of our readers who will try the receipt will agree with us in pronouncing it first rate.

Penitentiary Corn Bread. — Two or more of our correspondents, who have tasted (only a *little* of course,) the corn bread furnished to the prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, have requested us to procure and publish a receipt for preparing it. The following was kindly handed to us by Col. Dewey, the Warden, in the hand writing of the baker for the establishment:

Take six quarts of water, one tea-cup full of salt, one pint of lard or any other clean grease, one pint of yeast, the whole to be quite warm — then stir in meal enough to make a stiff batter, let it stand till it rises, then mix up and put in pans to bake. (The quantities can of course be reduced proportionately as desired.)

Unfermented Bread.

A new mode of making bread is coming into use in our cities; and we can promise in advance that all eaters of bakers' bread may prepare to hold a jubilee; for if it is not better than that article, it cannot be worse. The inventor or promoter of the process is Henry L. B. Lewis, M. D. His recipe is appended. He brings as vouchers for the excellence and healthfulness of this mode of bread making, the names of Prof. Lawrence Reid, Jas. R. Chilton, B. Silliman, Jr., and Prof. A. H. Stevens.

The bread thus made is said to be better adapted to weak stomachs than that usually made.— *Prairie Far.*

Recipe for making Loaf Bread, either white or brown.

Take of flour, bolted or unbolted, six lbs. (six qts;) Bicarbonate of Soda, in powder, eight drachms; Muriatic Acid, ten fluid drachms; cold water, from two to two and one-fourth quarts.

Recipe for making Buckwheat and all other kinds of Griddle Cakes.

Take of buckwheat flour or wheat flour, one and a-half lbs; Bicarbonate of Soda, four drachms; Muriatic Acid, five fluid drachms; cold water, about forty fluid ounces, or one quart and half pint.

These chemicals when united, form our table salt, and cost, by the 100 lbs., less than one cent for each baking of six lbs. of flour.

The bread is composed of only flour, salt and water, and is a certain cure and preventive of dyspepsia.

Rules for making Unfermented Bread.

See that your oven is hot *before mixing* the dough. Weigh out the flour; mix the soda with it by shaking it through a small fine sieve; the soda and flour are now ready to receive the water and acid, which must also be mixed *by themselves;* measure out the cold water, then the acid. unite the two, and pour this mixture upon the flour and soda; mix the dough speedily with your hands; it must not be kneaded, but soon placed in pans smeared with lard; smooth the dough with your hand dipped in cold water, and then put it immediately into the oven.

By this process, a barrel of flour (196 lbs.) will make 294 lbs of bread: by the common fermented process, it will make only 252 lbs: gain, by this method, 42 lbs.

Receipts for Washing, &c.

This is a sorrowful deceiving world of ours, but as it is the best we have got, we must make the best of it. We know of no person for whom we have so much sympathy as a wash-day afflicted husband, especially those sentimental kind, who frequently indulge in poetic rhapsodies about the thumping and scolding of their good wives on such occasions. We are happy to inform all such afflicted gentlemen that their sorrows are likely to have an end, if all stories are true. Twelve trees, or green trees, or whatever is the name "charming name," advertises to settle the question for the small sum of one dollar, and Beavelt, displays a smilar banner. These people know how to make good housewives happy on a washing day. Receipts for mending broken china and crystal may be very well in their way, but they are insignificant things in comparison with labor-saving soap, and washing made easy.

It seems that the whole country has been flooded with pamphlets and paragraphs about rendering washing no job at all, that being performed merely by steeping and boiling without scrubbing and rubbing, as was done in the old fashioned way—all this to be taught by forwarding a dollar to the advertiser. Well, the price is not much and the information in the case of the Beavelt pamphlet, is well worth the money, but let us point to the philosophy of the business. The new receipt for washing made easy, is simply to steep the clothes on the night before washing, in some hot water and soap suds, and then make up a caustic ley composed of lime water and soda along with a bar of soap dissolved in it. This is to be used in boiling the clothes without rubbing, and then they are to be rinsed and hung out to dry. It is promised by all of these new fangled receipts that one person may do a washing for twenty before breakfast. As this a feat worthy of Jack the Giant Killer, it would be a great blessing were it only a *fact*, but it happens only to be a *fiction*.

The bleacher of cotton goods, and the artistic shawl washer (a very particular business) have long been in advance of the domestic economist in respect to the purifying and cleansing of goods, and so far as what is termed *science* is concerned, we must say, that as a general thing, the majority of our scientific men are sadly defective in knowledge of the operative useful arts.— Caustic ley made of soda and lime is used in bleaching establishments and is the best liquid with which we are acquainted, for dissolving grease. It is this which combines with tallow to make soap, hence a little of it used in water for steeping clothes previous to washing, will soften the grease which may be in them, and enable it to be rinsed away in the water. But it is no labor-saving soap to mix good soap with good ley—it is the very reverse. The smallest possible amount of ley that can be used in washing, is much better for the texture of the clothes. As caustic ley is very severe on the hands, we advise no one to use it who has tender hands. Washing is made easy by using an abundant supply of good soap. The following plan for white clothes, we believe is the best that can be used.

Dissolve a little soda in clean warm water, and steep the clothes for about twenty minutes. Then take them out and rub good hard soap in the creases that are most soiled, rubbing those parts between the hand on the board, and then wring them out of the suds, and put them into a tub of warm water, in which there has been dissolved some soft soap; pound them in this, then boil them, then rinse them in clean water, then blue them, wring them well and hang them out to dry. It is

best to use a little soda in the boiling. No soap must be allowed to dry on the clothes, or they will appear in yellow streaks. There is indeed no necessity for so much rubbing, as a general thing, only those parts that are very dirty, such as wristbands, &c., without rubbing they will not be clean; this is the universal testimony of all those who have used the advertised labor-saving soaps. It would be well if more good soap was used in washing clothes—it would save a great deal of labor. A bar of soap ought to be cut up in small pieces and dissolved in some water, and kept always at the side of the rubbing tub, and as the suds get weak, they should be strengthened by an addition of some more dissolved soap. When the suds get dirty don't use them any longer for white clothes. Calicoes should be washed in strong cold suds, so strong that they will feel slippery between the fingers; flannels should be washed in the same way, and then rinsed out in cold water, softened with a little soda. The soap should never be rubbed on calicoes nor flannels; calicoes of very indifferent colors can be washed with safety in cold suds (but they must be quite cold.) Flour paste, beef's gall and all such things should be avoided. Cold strong suds, made of dissolved hard soap, is the best substance to use for white clothes, and calicoes and fine woolen colored goods should always be sent for washing to those who make it their business. About an ounce of borax dissolved in water along with a bar of hard soap for washing, is a most excellent substance for those who have tender hands, and it assists in the removal of grease and dirt along with the soap. It would be well if those who make their soft soap in the country, paid particular attention to put no grease but that which is clean in their barrel, or if this cannot well be done, it is best to dissolve all the soap they use in warm water before washing, let it settle awhile, and then pour of the clear. This should also be done with dissolved hard soap, for there is some that is very dirty. The cleaner the soap is, so much the better for washing.—*Scientific American.*

What is Dirt?

Old Doctor Cooper, of South Carolina, used to say to his students, "Dont be afraid of a little dirt, young gentlemen. What is dirt? Why nothing at all offensive, when chemically viewed. Rub a little alkali upon that 'dirty grease spot,' on your coat, and it undergoes a chemical change and becomes soap. Now rub it with a little water, and it disappears; it is neither grease, soap, water nor dirt. 'That is not a very odorous pile of dirt,' you observe there. Well scatter a little gypsum over it and it is no longer dirty. Everything that you call dirt, is worthy your notice as students of chemistry. Analyze it! It will all separate into very clean elements.

"Dirt makes corn, corn makes bread and meat, and that makes a very sweet young lady that I saw one of you kissing last night. So after all you were kissing dirt—particularly if she whitens her skin with chalk or fuller's earth. There is no telling young gentlemen, what is dirty. Though I must say that rubbing such stuff upon the beautiful skin of a young lady is a dirty practice. 'Pearl powder,' I think is made of bismuth—nothing but dirt."

The Straw Hat Trade in Michigan.

Nearly every day we notice, says the Detroit Tribune, large quantities of straw hats shipping from this city, east and West. The trade has become quite an important one in our State. The Malcomb Gazette says, "we have made some enquiries as to the number of straw hats purchased in this village during the past winter, and found that the number would exceed twenty-five thousand, estimated value of which is about twent-five cents each, making the aggregate value of the straw hats purchasad $6,250." This is only one county, and there are many others that will show a like result.

THE above cut is a representation of the celebrated "Pitts' Separator," as manufactured by the subscriber at his "Agricultural Machine Shop," Springfield, Clark county, Ohio. It is the same machine *that has stood, and now stands unrivalled*, by any machine for threshing and cleaning grain in existence. It has always received the first premium when exhibited at State and county agricultural fairs. It will thresh and clean from 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, or 600 to 1000 bushels of oats per day; frequently threshing over 100 bushels of wheat per hour.

I also manufacture "Pitts' improved Double Pinion Horse Power," which for *strength, ease, durability and cheapness of repair*, is not surpassed.

N. B. My Separators and Horse Powers are all warranted to be a *better article* than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not prove on trial to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchaser, at the price he may pay me for them.

Springfield, May 1, 1850. JOHN A. PITTS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

WE are in receipt of a large arsortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, &c., all of the choicest patterns and varieties. They embrace in part, Side Hill, Subsoil and other Plows, Geddes' Harrow, 22 and 26 teeth, Cultivators, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Churns, Road Scrapers, Corn and Cob Crushers, Seed Sowers, Corn Planters, Grain Cradles, Hand and Horse Hay Rakes, Ox Yokes and Bows, Forks, Vegetable Cutters, Horticultural Tool Chests, Endless Chain Horse Power and Thresher, &c., &c.

For sale at the Seed Store of

JOHN F. DAIR & CO.,

Lower Market Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati, June 1st, 1850.–4t.

Steel Mould Board Plow Factory.

(RAYMOND, HUNTER & CO., CINCINNATI.)

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, former customers, and the public in general, that they are still carrying on the above business, at their old stand, head of Main street, Cincinnati, east side. They have on hand a general assortment of Plows, made of the best materials they can procure, the mechanical execution of which is surpassed by none. Twenty years experience has given them some insight into the mystery of making good plows. The attention of farmers is especially called to their celebrated Steel Mould Board Plows, which it is believed is the very best in use, and will scour in the black soil of Montgomery, Clark, Champaign, Green, and other counties, where it has been thought plows could not be made to scour, some of which are expressly for sod plowing. The names of fifty or more substantial farmers in the above counties could be procured to attest this fact if necessary. Please call and examine for yourselves.

R. H. & C.

Cincinnati, May 1, 1850.

SEVENTH STREET PLOW FACTORY.

GARRETT & COTTMAN, manufacturers of Steel and Cast Mould Plows, Seventh street, first door west of Main, Cincinnati Ohio. We keep on hand a generally assortment of plows, of our own patterns, such as sod, side hill, right and left handed plows, all of which are warranted to be made of good materials, and to perform well, or they can be returned. *April* 1.

Mr. Bateham expects to be absent among the farmers about half his time the present month. Letters on business of the office will be promptly attended to during his absence.

THE MARKETS.

Ohio Cultivator Office, May 31.

The Foreign News is again favorable for the Grain and Flour trade, as well as for most other kinds of American Produce. Flour and Grain have advanced in prices in all our cities. Corn and Oats are quite high at present in Cincinnati, and other places at the West, considering the quality of last year's crops.

The Wool Markets open very cautiously, and prices are hardly yet agreed on. All statements agree in representing the stock of last year's clip as almost entirely used up, still it seems to be confidently expected that large importations of foreign goods will keep the manufacturers profits quite low, hence they are unwilling to risk high prices for wool. We notice that more inquiry is made this season for common than for fine grades of wool.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Flour has advanced to $5@5,75; Wheat, none, Corn 47@50 cts; Oats 38@40 cts; Flax seed $1.50; Hay, in bales, $16@17 ℔ ton—loose $18@20; Potatoes 55@62 cts. ℔ bu. Dried Peaches $2@2,25; Apples, none. Mess Pork $10@10,-25 ℔ brl; Bacon is in active demand; Lard No. 1, 6¾@7 cts; Butter has declined to 9@10 cts for packing, and 12½@15 to 20 for retail. Cheese is in fair request, but no change in price. Eggs 7@8 cts ℔ doz. *Wool* is quoted in the Gazette as follows:

Full blood	28@30c
¾ do	27@28c
½ do	25@26c
¼ do	—@24c
Common	23@—c
Unwashed	⅓ less.

New York, May 29.—Flour is active at $6@6,50 for good Western and Genesee. Wheat $1,15@125. Corn is advancing. Pork, Mess, $10,62@10,75, with a fair amount of sales.

Columbus, May 31.—Flour $5,25. Corn 35@37 cts; Oats 30. Butter 10@12½ cts; Cheese 6¼@7 cts. Eggs 5@6¼ cts. Dried Apples $1,50@1,75 ℔ bu.—Peaches $2,50@3. Potatoes 40 cts.

Cleveland, May 28.—Flour $5,12@5,25. Wheat 1,03@1,05; Corn 50 cts; Oats 38 cts; Barley 85; Mess Pork, $10,12@10,25.

CIRCULAR.

THE subscribers are making and vending J. W. SHERMAN'S NEW SEED DRILL AND BROAD-CAST SOWER, constructed upon a new principle; cheaper, simpler, and more DURABLE AND ACCURATE, than any similar machine now in use.

We are building three different qualities of these Machines. No. 1, is a superior Drill and Broad-Cast Sower, and will sow fine Manure (such as Plaster, Ashes, Guano, &c.,) *Broad Cast*, or in the Drill rows, any desirable quantity per acre, at the same time of drilling in the grain. It is well finished, substantially made, of good material, and WARRANTED—at the low price of SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

No. 2, is built for drilling all kinds of grain. It will also sow fine manure, broad-cast, on crops. Price $55.

No. 3, is a plain Wheat Drill; simple, accurate, substantial. Price $45. *None of our machines will clog in the runs;* they cannot do so with the most difficult kind of seed; *the distributing principle being entirely new.*

We are prepared to supply all orders. Those wishing to purchase drills would do well to see ours before purchasing elsewhere. The sooner the order is given, the more sure you will be of getting your Drill in time.

N. B. Persons wishing to make or sell our Drills are offered a good chance.

SHERMAN, FOSTER, & CO.

Palmyra, N. Y., June 1st, 1850.

A large descriptive bill will soon be issued, with cuts. All communications or inquiries (post paid) will receive prompt attention. Address Sherman, Foster & Co., Palmyra, Wayne county, N. Y. Those wishing it, can see the machines at Foster, Jessup & Co's. machine shop, Palmyra, where they will also find the best Thresher and Separator, Revolving Horse Rake, (spring teeth) Wheel Cultivators, and other agricultural implements; warranted superior. Call and see. S. F. & CO.

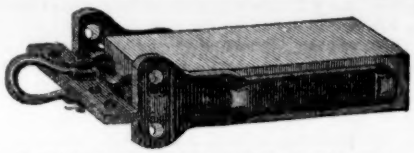
Mr. SHERMAN is agent for the sale of McCormick's Virginia Reaper.

NO HUMBUG.

THE undersigned, after twenty years experience and much research, has discovered a cheap chemical compound, easily applied, which completely prevents the ravages of the bee-moth, and which can be adapted to each and every kind of hive, whether patent or otherwise. This discovery he will impart to any individual on the receipt of one dollar. It being understood the purchaser shall hold himself honorably pledged, not to impart the information to others. The whole contained in a circular, to which is added several valuable suggestions on the construction of hives and the management of bees, worth more than any patent hive in existence. Address, post paid,

SETH WHALEN,
Ballston Spa, N. Y.

June 1, 1850.–3t.



J. VAN BROCKLIN'S PATENT CLEVIS.

THIS Clevis was awarded the first premium at the N. Y. State Agricultural Fairs for 1849 and 1850, as may be seen by the published reports. It is also highly approved by farmers in all places where it has been introduced.

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Niagara and Orleans counties, having used J. Van Brocklin's Cast Iron Double Gauged Clevis, do not hesitate to pronounce it the most superior article of the kind ever offered to the public.

This Clevis is perfectly simple in its construction, and is so arranged as to guage the furrow to the desired depth or width, in every variety of soil, and works equally well with two or three horses.

In cheapness and durability it cannot be excelled, and we cheerfully recommend its use to every farmer as a most valuable improvement.

Philip Freeman,	Solomon Richardson,
Francis B. Lane,	Oliver R. Brown,
Jerome Phillips,	Jason Sawyer,
Ezra Kittredge,	John P Sawyer,
John Johnston,	Russell Brown,
W. S. Fenn,	Alfred Colwell,
John Kinyan,	Charles B. Lane,
S. N. Spalding,	Linus Spalding,

Salmon Bickford."

Middleport, June 9, 1847.

The Double Gauged Clevis is manufactured and sold by J. Van Brocklin, patentee, at Middleport, Niagara county, N. Y., who is also prepared to sell Rights on fair terms.

☞ The above Clevis is also manufactured and for sale by Starbuck & Son, Troy, N. Y.

☞ The following persons in Ohio have the exclusive right to manufacture and sell in the several counties named:

J. L. & W. A. Gill, Columbus, Franklin county.
J. M. Byers, Newark, Licking county.
Isaac Light, ——, Fairfield county.
—— McGuinnity, Coshocton, Coshocton county.
C. M. Russell & Co., Massillon, Stark county.
Jas. H. Van Brocklin, ——, Tuscarawas, Holmes, and Carroll counties.
J. A. Van Brocklin, Willoughby, Lake and Cuyahoga counties.

Columbus, June 1, 1850.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL.

THE subscriber will pay the highest market price in cash for 200,000 pounds of wool. Persons at a distance having wool to sell will be called upon by sending me word when they are ready to sell. Call at the 2d Dry Goods store south of the old market house, and you will get all your wool is worth in cash.

Columbus, May 1, 1850. F C. SESSIONS.

THRESHING MACHINES.

THE subscribers are manufacturing and have on hand a large number of Pitts' Patent Separators.

C. M. RUSSELL & CO.

Massilon, Stark co., Ohio, April 15, 1850.

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